Ontario. Royal Commission on
Book Publishing
Submission

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SUBMISSION TO

THE ONTARIO ROYAL COMMISSION ON BOOK PUBLISHING

FROM THE

INDEPENDENT PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

INTRODUCTION

Deplorable as it is from a variety of viewpoints, the "Crisis in Canadian Publishing" has had at least two immediately useful results.

The first of these is the creation of the Ontario Royal Commission on Book Publishing, a public initiative which we applaud.

The second is the creation, for the first time, of a truly national organization of English-language, Canadian-owned book publishing houses, the Independent Publishers Association.

In the pages that follow, we present:

- a brief description of the genesis of the Independent Publishers Association
- a description of the IPA in its present form (membership, program, etc.)
- recommendations to the Royal Commission which have been endorsed and supported by Canadian-owned book publishers from coast to coast
- and recommendations developed recently at the first Annual General Meeting of the IPA

For the record, we have appended the text of the Objectives and Membership clauses from the newly-adopted constitution of the IPA (appedix A)

The Commissioners will see that a number of the now-familiar ideas which have been presented to them in public hearings originated with the IPA's predecessor, the Emergency Committee of Canadian Publishers. We hope that the new proposals in this submission will prove useful in the Commission's final recommendations.

BACKGROUND

The first more-than-casual meeting of "independent" Canadian book publishers took place in Montreal in December, 1969.

In that month, the Canada Council called a meeting of the "smaller" Canadian-owned English-language book publishing houses at the Windsor Hotel. This represented the first occasion on which these publishers had come together on anything more than the most accidental and casual basis. Although the Canada Council's purposes in calling this meeting were simply to find out from the smaller publishers what they thought of the role the Council was playing in their affairs, it seems clear in retrospect that the results of the meeting were more significant than anyone had any reason to suspect; the smaller publishers got to know each other and began to realize that they shared problems which were not specific to each house but which were imposed upon them by the economic and cultural environment in which they were obliged to operate.

Following the Montreal meeting, many of the smaller publishers (who now called themselves "independent" in preference to "smaller") maintained more frequent contanct with each other than had been the case in the past. An informal but continuing exchange of information and ideas began to take place.

Nine months later, in September, 1970, the W.J. Gage Textbook Division was sold to the Americans.

In October it was announced that the Ryerson Press was to be sold to McGraw-Hill.

These disturbing events, and the increasing degree of co-operation among the "independents", let to the creation of the first formal grouping of Canadian-owned book publishers, the Emergency Committee of

Canadian Publishers.

From a Toronto nucleus, the Emergency Committee quickly obtained the support of a total of fourteen Canadian-owned book publishers from coast to coast.

The Emergency Committee issued a public statement endorsed by all its members (see Appendix B).

It also convened a public meeting in Toronto to protest the sale of the Ryerson Press to foreign interests and to explore, in public, the possibility of preventing the sale.

Almost simultaneously, a consultative committee was created by the Ontario Department of Education to explore the crisis in Canadian publishing; the publisher membership of that committee overlapped with the membership of the Emergency Committee.

From Ottawa, the Hon. Herb Gray, who was then attempting to develop a Cabinet position paper on foreign control of Canadian industry, expressed a keen interest in the publishers' problems and asked for an exploratory meeting.

The meeting was held in Ottawa on December 4th. The Hon. Herb Gray was chairman. The Hon. Robert Stanbury attended, as did representatives of the Secretary of State and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Four Toronto-based publishers, representing large and small firms, presented the views of the Canadian-owned segment of the industry. Those views were contained in a Brief which the Royal Commission has already received (from New Press); the recommendations contained in that Brief, as you will see, are included in this submission as well.

Following the Ottawa meeting (which was, coincidentally, held almost within hours of the closing of the Ryerson sale), many of the independent publishers reached the conclusion that efforts should be made

to create a permanent organization of Canadian-owned book publishers. The Emergency Committee had not been successful in blocking the Ryerson sale, but it clearly had been successful in stimulating public interest in the whole question of the survival of a Canadian-owned book publishing industry. It was felt that an association was needed to serve as spokesman for the Canadian-owned houses and, insofar as possible, to assist those houses in their struggle to survive and grow.

After a great deal of hard work, an interim committee succeeded in convening a meeting of independent publishers at Trinity College in February. Thanks to the Canada Council's generous assistance with travel costs, this meeting included representatives of publishing houses from British Columbia and New Brunswick as well as from the central provinces.

Vigorous debate, carried on largely in the context of constitution-drafting, produced a solid concensus on the proposed aims, objectives and activities of the new association.

From February to May, a continuing committee met in Toronto, acting on a mandate from the February meeting, to plan and convene the first Annual General Meeting of the nascent organization of Canadian-owned book publishing houses.

Thanks in large part to a generous commitment of time and effort by Roy MacSkimming of New Press and Harald Bohne of the University of Toronto Press, the First Annual General Meeting of the new organization was held at Hart House on the weekend of April 30th. At that meeting, the draft constitution was ratified (with minor amendments) an Executive Committee was elected, and policies and programs were adopted. The principal context in which policies were discussed was, of course, that of providing a set of recommendations to the Ontario Royal Commission; this was seen as the most urgent and timely focus for our efforts. As a result, the policies adopted

are presented in the next section of this Brief as recommendations to the Rohmer Commission.

The new Association began to explore a number of challenging and potentially beneficial ideas. Heavy emphasis was placed upon communications among members (considered so important that this responsibility is specifically laid upon the Executive Committee in the Association's constitution); it was felt that Canadian-owned publishers could only survive and fulfill their functions efficiently if they were, each of them, as fully informed as possible on all pertinent developments effecting their operations, whether in Canada or abroad.

Tentative steps were also taken towards the development of co-operative display, promotion and marketing programs in which the spotlight could be thrown on Canadian books from Canadian houses. A committee, organized by Glenn Siebrasse of Delta Canada (Montreal) specifically undertook to establish permanent collections of the books of member houses in major centres across the nation so that displays of "books of our own" could be mounted quickly and easily anywhere in Canada. This program was successfully implemented within two weeks of the meeting.

In other areas, specific programs of the Association remain to be developed. Many members feel it would be absurd for the IPA to parallel or duplicate programs already being carried out by the Canadian Book Publishers Council (to which association, a number of the IPA publishers belong); but at the same time all members feel that a program must be developed to serve the very specific concerns of the Canadian-owned houses and the very specific cause of "books of our own".

Programming for the IPA is also constrained, temporarily, by uncertainties of budget. To ensure that all eligible publishers could belong to the Association without financial strain, the fee for Active Membership

was set at $75, Institutional Associate Membership at $35, and Individual Associate Membership at $5, which means that the secure financial resources of the Association are very limited indeed.

We expect that as the weeks pass a more specific pattern of activities for the Association will be developed and financial means will be found to implement increasingly useful programs for Association members.

As for the name:. after much deliberation and the consideration of a variety of alternatives, members voted to call the new group the Independent Publishers Association, a name which is at once descriptive and at the same time sufficiently distinctive to prevent confusion with other, existing bodies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As stated in the Introduction, many of the recommendations that follow were developed initially by the Emergency Committee of Canadian Publishers, subsequently endorsed by other Canadian publishing houses, submitted to the Federal Government in early December and, early in 1971, ratified by all the publishers who now compose the membership of the IPA. In whole or in part, this cluster of objectives has been endorsed, with varying emphasis, by an overwhelming majority of other individuals, firms and associations which have already appeared before this Royal Commission. Their main thrust has also been, if we may say so, endorsed by the Interim Report of the Royal Commission on the matter of McClelland and Stewart, and by public statements by the Hon. Gerard Pelletier and the Hon. William Davis.

As a result, we find ourselves at this writing in a strange position. It appears as though a public concensus has emerged in Canada; men of good will, concerned with the nation's survival and its right to pursue its own destiny, have already endorsed the urgent requirements expressed by the Independent Publishers late in 1970. At the same time, however, these very welcome expressions of understanding, good will and support have not yet produced specific and concrete action on a broad enough scale to alleviate the crisis in Canadian publishing. The IPA welcomes, of course, the Royal Commission's and Ontario Government's prompt and intelligent action in the matter of McClelland and Stewart (although it must be mentioned that a number of our members are concerned about the possibility that M&S will now be in a privileged position as supplier to the largest single purchaser of books in Canada, the Ontario Department of Education; obviously, however, if comparable assistance is provided for all other Canadian-owned houses, then the possible competitive advantage that M&S might have is cancelled out and the legitimate fears of

other publishers are laid to rest). But, welcome as the M&S initiative has been, the fact remains that several other significant Canadian firms, both education-oriented and trade-oriented, face immediate and urgent financial crises and that additional firms, though not in immediate danger of the bailiff's arrival, nevertheless find themselves hamstrung in their efforts to maintain an ongoing publishing program on the scale demanded by their markets and the social and educational objectives of their nation.

It is on the strength of these considerations, therefore, that we present once again, for the record -- and for as rapid implementation as possible -- the recommendations below. Where appropriate, we have added additional comments in brackets.

A. IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS

1. A federal government loan fund for book publishers. The federal government lends money to industry through a variety of means. Because of the crisis in the book publishing industry, a federal loan fund for publishers must be established at once (perhaps under the auspices of the Industrial Development Bank or some other existing agency), to provide long-term, low-interest development loans at 2% under prime interest rates. These loans would be put to a number of important uses: advances against authors' royalties and research expenses, facilitating the writing of books that otherwise would not be written; the hiring of skilled staff; and the improvement of marketing techniques in sales, advertising and publicity

It must be emphasized that a publisher's greatest assets are intangible ones -- basically, good editorial and artistic judgment. By the nature of their business, publishers do not invest heavily in land, buildings or machinery. Clearly then the quality of a publisher's past performance and future plans must act as the chief guides to the lending body when considering an application for a loan. The publisher's existing inventory could also be a factor.

Federal loans of this kind are essential to Canadian-owned publishing houses. They provide the only immediate possibility for these houses to withstand competition from foreign-owned firms, especially in the area of marketing and the development of new types of publications.

(This recommendation talks specifically of a Federal loan program. In the opinion of IPA members, there are good reasons why the program should be federal. We believe -- and our membership reflects -- that English-language book publishing in Canada should not be exclusively a Toronto-centred or Ontario-centred activity. The Ontario Government has already revealed its willingness to assist Ontario publishers and this position is most welcome; but it does not help publishers in other provinces whose contribution to the publication of Canadian books is both significant and valuable. At least one other province has shown a recognition of the needs of book publishers, but it would be naive to assume that all provinces in which useful book publishing is carried on will do so; thus our emphasis on the role of the federal government. At this writing it is difficult for us not to feel that the federal government is dragging its heels; we have had, from Ottawa, studies, conferences, a task force, an interdepartmental co-ordinating committee, and many protestations of good will and sympathy -- but we have had no useful action on a significant scale; that has come from Ontario and Manitoba).

2. The library purchase plan. A committee including representatives of the Ontario Department of Education and several Canadian-owned publishers has already been discussing a simple plan to aid the publishing industry, and at the same time to benefit public and school libraries in the province. Under this plan, the province would appropriate a sum of money with which librarians would purchase Canadian hardcover books for their libraries, at the trade discount of 40% off the retail price. The selection of the books would be at the librarians' discretion, the only condition being that the funds

be sent on books from Canadian-owned houses.

Adoption of this plan by each province, or even by several of them, would bring immediate and considerable benefits to the publishers; it would require them to reprint many of the titles ordered, thereby providing much additional business for printers and binders, and increased royalties for authors; and it would endow libraries across the nation with a vastly improved selection of Canadian books.

The Council recommends that the federal government adopt a similar plan for endowing libraries under its jurisdiction -- in federal departments, and embassies and other offices abroad. The advantages of this plan are that it can be implemented quickly and will produce immediate benefits not only for publishers but for authors and trades related to publishing.

(This recommendation is, we believe, still relevant, still pertinent and still urgent. There is, on the part of the Canadian public, adult and student alike, a dramatically heightened interest in Canadian books -- produced in part by the publicity surrounding the crisis in Canadian publishing. But this Royal Commission has heard a brief describing how public funds are available to build sumptuous libraries in high schools but not to stock the shelves. There is clearly a distorition of values here. Cut-backs in government spending should not, we submit, preclude a program for the provision of funds to libraries to buy Canadian books. What good are balanced budgets and beautiful educational facilities if, to paraphrase Prime Minister Davis, our children know more about Abraham Lincoln than they do about Sir John A. Macdonald?)

3. Increased aid to publishers and authors from the Canada Council. The Canada Council makes available to publishers small grants (generall in the neighbourhood of $500 to $1000) in aid of publication of literary books. At best these grants allow the publisher to cover his losses

must be accepted that Canadian writers need and deserve greater financial encouragement.

(This recommendation, again directed to a federal agency, can stand as originally written. It is encouraging to note, however, that both the Canada Council and the Province of Ontario Council for the Arts are showing a recognition of their past sins of ommission and appear to be exploring corrective steps. For instance, it has been proposed that the Canada Council might make grants available to publishers on the basis of their past performance -- such grants to cover a group of titles chosen at the publisher's discretion, thus eliminating the Canada Council's role in editorial decisions and permitting the publisher to make long-range plans.)

4. Government designation of book publishing as a key industry. Canadian broadcasting outlets and newspapers have been recognized as vital components of our independent national existence, and ownership of them by foreign interests is prohibited by Parliament. Book publishing must also be viewed as a key communications industry, and should have been long ago. We recommend that the sale to foreign interests of the few remaining Canadian publishing houses be prohibited by law; but at the same time we stress that this measure will be meaningless unless coupled with the three positive measures listed above. In other words, Canada requires not only a native publishing industry, but a healthy and expanding native publishing industry.

(There is disagreement with this proposal on the part of one or two members of the IPA. Their reasoning is that, by eliminating even the possibility of a foreign sale, this proposal reduces the market value of their companies. Similar considerations clearly led Jack McClelland to hedge when asked, in recent months,whether he would sell his firm to foreigners. Implicit, of course, in this vexatious problem is the very source of the crisis

in Canadian publishing in the first place -- our friends to the south command overwhelmingly greater capital resources than do the Canadians, and are able to pay a higher price than are Canadians for a Canadian enterprise with potential. It is our belief that when we provide a climate in which Canadian firms under Canadian ownership can flourish and grow the gap between American and Canadian offering prices for such firms will vanish.)

B. LONG-TERM REQUIREMENTS

1. A Publishing Development Corporation, modelled on the Canadian Film Development Corporation, to invest jointly with publishers in costly projects. (The analogy to the CFDC remains a valid one. But it took eight years -- and three Secretaries of State -- to get the CFDC off the ground. Book publishers cannot wait that long. The Publishing Development Corporation -- in whatever form and under whatever jurisdiction -- is needed now).

2. Establishment of a national book review. (Through private initiative, a literary review, "Books in Canada", has been launched, and we commend the people involved for their initiative and imagination. Inescapably, a commercially-based review carries with it substantial advertising rates -- in this case $450 per page -- which will prohibit many of the Canadian houses, especially those already handicapped by shortage of working capital, from taking full advantage of this new periodical to promote their books. This anomaly is not the fault of "Books in Canada", of course, but we hope it can be resolved soon, conceivably by government aid.)

3. Encouragement of a Canadian library distribution agency (on a par with the large book jobbers in the U.S.) to provide central ordering, invoicing, shipping and billing for libraries and publishers. (It seems to us that much useful groundwork has been done towards implementation of this recommendation or a variant of it -- perhaps most notably the Royal Commission's call for a publisher-librarian conference. Quebec, be it noted, has recently

taken a giant step towards a parallel goal -- and Bro-Dart announced cancellation of its million-dollar plans for the Quebec market; muddle-headed newswriters reported the Bro-Dart withdrawal as a blow to Quebec's economy, as stupid a distorition of the implications of events as we have heard this year).

4. Establishment of a Canadian paperback reprint house, perhaps owned jointly by existing publishers, to ensure mass paperback distribution of Canadian titles. (We will add -- as a matter of information -- that one IPA member firm is developing a Canadian line of "mass market" paperbacks in an imaginative and aggressive manner. More -- or other -- initiatives are needed, but clearly a market potential exists; and the availability of additional capital would assist in faster exploitation of that potential. There is an immediate need, too, for a thorough investigation of the financial groups, foreign and domestic, which control mass paperback distribution to and through kiosks and newsstands across the country to the detriment of Canadian authors and Canadian themes.)

5. Government action to assist those groups (presently including the CBPC and the Canadian Authors' Association) which are urging repeal of the U.S. law restricting imports into the U.S. of books written by American citizens.

6. Means to expand export sales of Canadian publishers. (In Ottawa, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce has been making tentative but useful moves to assist the expansion of export sales. An IPA member conducted a study of the U.S. market potential on their behalf, and they are assisting with a joint display of Canadian books at the American Library Association meeting later this month. Further initiatives, both public and private, should be encouraged).

NEW RECOMMENDATIONS

As noted above, the first Annual General Meeting of the IPA devoted considerable time to discussion of additional recommendations to this Royal Commission. These are, in a sense, supplemental to the basic recommendations repeated and commented upon in the previous pages. Some are clearly more important than others but all, we hope, will be useful to the Commissioners in their deliberations.

1. The McClelland and Stewart Loan. The Royal Commission's interim report and the Ontario Government's prompt implementation were, of course, thoroughly discussed. The IPA applauds the unprecedented speed with which action was taken in this emergency. For the reasons outlined earlier, some members are uneasy about the potentially privileged position of M&S. But most members believe that a comprehensive, industry-wide program will lay that fear to rest. The IPA is particularly pleased with the opening paragraph of the Royal Commission's interim report -- an expression of the Commissioners' conviction that "(Ontario) has a special responsibility to nurture and encourage (the Canadian book publishing industry)". We hope we are proved correct in our belief that neither the Royal Commission nor the Ontario Government believe that the "special responsibility" has been adequately discharged by the offer to McClelland and Stewart. As pointed out above, at least three other IPA members (all Toronto-based) face urgent and immediate financial crises.

2. Literary Awards. Ontario -- perhaps through the Province of Ontario Council for the Arts -- should establish annual literary awards. These should be backed by thegovernment's impressive promotional and publicity capacities at least as enthusiastically as are our provincial fashion awards. It has been suggested by one IPA member that these public accolades for Ontario writers might be called The Ryerson-Gage Awards.

3. Opening to the World. A general position was taken by IPA members that represents, we think, a useful distinction in the discussion of U.S. influence in Canada. We are not, as an association, anti-American. But we do feel that Canada, as a great trading nation and as a land of many peoples, should be open and responsive to ideas and influences from all parts of the world. We are concerned, however, that the proximity and economic power of the U.S. have the effect of orienting Canadian attention to one foreign land. In the world of books specifically, we believe that means must be found to shift our pattern of imports from the present U.S. preponderance to a more cosmopolitan mixture. At present, insofar as we see the literatures of Europe and of the developing countries at all, we see them largely through American filters, and this we regard as unsatisfactory for Canada and Canadians.

4. The Canadian Peoples. There is also a pressing need to further communications among the Canadian peoples themselves. We need to find some way for the native peoples of Canada to become more articulate in print; perhaps a specifically Indian/Eskimo publishing house should be established. We also need to improve the quality and quantity of the dialogue between Anglophone and Francophone Canadians; a useful but hitherto neglected step towards this end would be the establishment of a graduate program in translation on a Canadian campus.

5. Creative Writers. The care and feeding of creative writers is also a matter of concern to the IPA. One simple step to improve the lot of our writers would be to allow them to spread royalty income over a number of years; it may take a writer several years to produce a work, but his royalty income is often concentrated in a single year and -- under present practices -- taxed in a signle year. We also endorse the familiar but as yet unaccepted concept that authors (and publishers) should receive compensation for photocopy and library use of their property. In this connection, we recommend to the

Royal Commission that they examine the steps that have been taken and are being contemplated in other countries, Sweden and the United Kingdom in particular.

6. Retail Assistance Program. Eight million Canadians do not, at the moment, have convenient access to a retail outlet where they can examine and buy books. The economic reasons for this deplorable situation are straightforward enough; in smaller communities, demand is spread too thinly for a retailer to be able to justify stocking and selling any significant range of books. The IPA believes that this situation could be alleviated almost overnight, at least in Ontario, through implementation of a comparatively simple, comparatively cheap government program. The Province could provide an annual grant of one dollar per year for each Canadian book stocked and displayed for sale by retailers outside our larger centres. Retailers would have tostock a minimum of perhaps 200 titles and their maximum grant might be established at $500; within this range it would be possible for the retailer to display at least a reasonable minimum of Canadian titles. We believe that very simple administrative procedures could be developed for the operation and policing of this program. We also believe that the resulting book sales might surprise everyone -- there is considerable evidence that significant summer sales to tourists and vacationers are being lost for Canadian books because the books are not generally available in resort areas. We provide our summer visitors with enough rainy afternoons; let's provide them with something equally Canadian to occupy their time.

7. The Government Presence. In the past, neither the Queen's Printer in Ottawa nor the Ontario Queen's Printer have presented anything more than a sporadic threat to Canadian book publishing. Ottawa's efforts have been incoherent in publishing and inept in marketing. And Ontario seems only to have considered the possibilities of organized publishing during the

last year. Today, however, there are strong indications that both governments may be considering an energetic program of competition with the private sector, federally through Information Canada as well as such agencies as the NFB, the CBC, the National Museum, and even CMHC. The IPA deplores any moves in this direction. Canadian publishers have enough troubles now withwell-financed Americans to have to take on serious government competition as well. This is not to deny that certain worthwhile government objectives are not best met through publication of books; they are, and socially useful purposes are served thereby. However, we do believe that in many cases the government can get better books, cheaper, and marketed more efficiently, by collaborating with the private sector than by competing with it. Clearly, no comprehensive program can be worked out overnight, but in general we believe that the governments should get out of trade and educational publishing (the Federal Government's involvement in educational publishing -- to a larger degree than most people recognize -- is constitutionally questionable at best), and that any publishing projects generated within government, other than those of the most specialized and technical nature, should be turned over to private firms with appropriate capacities. Of course, such a program should involve Canadian-owned and only Canadian-owned firms.

8. "Buying Around". The Royal Commission already has a clear idea of the issues and arguments involved in "buying around". The IPA will therefore simply limit itself to stating that institutions disposing of public funds should be required to buy from Canadian sources and that, as a corrolary, any genuine inefficiencies or shortcomings of Canadian suppliers should be identified and corrected so that our institutions are not penalized unduly by being obliged to buy Canadian.

9. Standards of Criticism. One of the discouraging aspects

CONCLUSION

The body of this submission has been devoted to discussion of steps that have been taken and that must be taken to overcome the "crisis in Canadian publishing". The crisis is all too real. But it is important, we believe, to recognize the underlying irony in the present economic situation of Canadian publishing: money problems aside, publishing in Canada has never been healthier. Canada's creative writers are more productive and are working to higher standards of excellence than ever before in our history. Public acceptance of Canadian books, literary and otherwise, has never been more enthusiastic. We have more and better school and public libraries than ever before, more and better retail bookshops than ever before.

If the economic problems of the Canadian book publishing industry can be overcome and overcome quickly, there is every sign that we can look forward to a flowering of Canadian letters.

We believe that the record of the last few years shows that Canadian publishers are innovative and imaginative servants of Canada's writers and the Canadian people. Only an endemic shortage of working capital prevents the publishers from serving Canada even better.

But the economic problem must be overcome quickly or there will be no Canadian publishers; if there are no Canadian publishers, then a vital link in the chain from writer to reader will have been broken.

This is the context in which we welcome the Royal Commission. Under any auspices, a public airing of the problems and potentials of Canadian publishing whould be a good thing. But it is clear that this Commission has transcended the minimum provision of a public forum. We have all watched with growing admiration the orchestration of this public performance and the excellence of the players on both sides of the stage.

The piece is being beautifully played. We only hope the tune we are hearing is Reveille. Not the Last Post.

EXTRACT FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF THE I.P.A.

Article 1/ Name

1.1 Section 1. The name of the organization shall be The Independent Publishers' Association (referred to below as the Association).

2. Article 2/ Objectives

2.1 Section 1. Believing that a people comes to know itself through the minds and imagination of its writers,

And believing that Canadian writers and readers are capable of great achievements together,

And believing that books of our own are essential to the educational, cultural, social and economic life of an independent Canada,

And further believing that books of our own can form an authentic channel of access among the peoples of Canada,

And believing that vigorous, Canadian-owned and controlled book publishers are essential to the accomplishment of these goals ..., the objectives of the Association shall be:

2.1a a) to work for the maintenance of strong and competitive book publishing houses owned and controlled in Canada:

2.1b b) to advance the interests of Canadian-owned and controlled book publishing by the concerted, conscientious and cooperative effort of every member;

2.1c c) to represent the interest of Canadian-owned book publishers in relations with public and private institutions in Canada and abroad;

2.1d d) to facilitate the exchange of information among its members;

2.1e e) to undertake such specific projects, studies and other forms of action as shall from time to time be required to implement objectives a) b) and c) above.

3. Article 3/ Membership

3.1 Section 1/ Active Membership

Active membership open to any firm, partnership, individual proprietorship, institution or association which meets the following qualifications:

3.1a a) has its chief office of business in Canada;

3.1b b) whose effective managerial, editorial and financial control is in the hands of persons domiciled in Canada, and whose ownership is substantially in the hands of persons domiciled in Canada;

3.1c c) an important part of whose business function is the publishing of original Canadian books;

3.1d d) has been recommended for membership in the Association by at least two active members of the Association;

3.1e e) has in print not fewer than 5 original Canadian titles and an ongoing publishing programme;

3.1f f) subscribes to and is willing to work on behalf of the objectives of the Association as set forth in Article 2 above.

1PA / APPENDIX B / 1

For release 3 p.m. Monday November 9, 1970

STATEMENT

A vigorous and competitive Canadian-owned book publishing industry is essential to the nation's survival. The Emergency Committee of Canadian Publishers therefore urges:

1. That legislation be enacted to disallow the sale to foreign interests of W.J. Gage and the Ryerson Press.

2. That future sales of Canadian-owned book publishing firms to foreign interests be prohibited by law.

3. That the federal government immediately enact legislation creating a Publishing Development Corporation or other instrument to enable Canadian publishers to compete effectively with foreign-owned firms.

4. That representatives of the federal government and provincial governments of appropriate jurisdiction meet immediately with the Canadian-owned book publishers to discuss additional steps that must be taken to preserve for Canada a Canadian-owned book publishing industry.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF CANADIAN PUBLISHERS

for more information:
Peter Martin, Peter Martin Associates, 925-5589
Shirley Gibson, House of Anansi, 923-7385

IPA / APPENDIX B/2

for release 3 p.m. Monday November 9, 1970

Following is a list of independent Canadian book publishers in all parts of the country who have joined together to form the Emergency Committee of Canadian Publishers and have endorsed the Emergency Committee's Statement released this date:

Gray's Publishing, Sidney B.C.

Prism International, Vancouver B.C.

Sono Nis Press, Vancouver B.C.

M.G. Hurtig Limited, Edmonton Alta

Coles Publishing, Toronto Ont

House of Anansi, Toronto Ont

James Lewis and Samuel, Toronto Ont

New Press, Toronto Ont

Peter Martin Associates, Toronto Ont

Progress Books, Toronto Ont

Oberon Press, Ottawa Ont

Harvest House, Montreal P.Q.

Tundra Books, Montreal P.Q.

Fiddlehead Books, Fredericton, N.B.

APPENDIX C

CHARTER MEMBERS OF THE INDEPENDENT PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION:

Book Society of Canada, Toronto
Burns and MacEachern, Toronto
Clarke, Irwin, Toronto
Delta Canada, Montreal
Fiddlehead Books, Fredericton
Frontier Publishing, Calgary
General Publishing, Toronto
Griffin House, Toronto
Harvest House, Montreal
House of Anansi, Toronto
M.G. Hurtig Ltd, Edmonton
Ingluvin Publications, Montreal
James, Lewis & Samuel, Toronto
Ladysmith Press, Ladysmith, Que.
Learning Concepts Ltd, Toronto
Peter Martin Associates, Toronto
New Press, Toronto
Oberon Press, Ottawa
Progress Books, Toronto
Talon Books, Vancouver
Tundra Books, Montreal
University of Toronto Press, Toronto
Weed-Flower Press, Toronto